

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 30.

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NO. 40.

## CIVIL RIGHTS.

During the recent campaign in this State, most of the Radical candidates and speakers declared themselves against Civil Rights, and denied that they were a party, as a party, to the cause. Indeed Colonel Dockery, Judge Russell, and such lesser lights as Johnson, Sutton, and the county candidates, especially in white counties, charged that the Democratic Conservative party was even more committed to the infamous doctrine of Civil Rights than was the Radical party. Their professions, however, availed them little. The people knew that the individual opinions of North Carolina Radical candidates, even if honestly expressed, were of little moment in the councils of the National Republican party, and their success would have been heralded from Maine to California as a declaration on the part of this State in favor of Sumner's "policy of hate." And the people were right.

Since the North Carolina election the Fall campaign has opened in a large number of States, in which elections will be held during the next two months. In most of them, South as well as North, Republican Conventions and candidates have openly and fully declared in favor of Civil Rights, and in none of their conventions and by none of their candidates has there been uttered against the passage of the bill now pending in the House of Representatives.

In Ohio and Indiana, the most important of the States to hold elections in October, the Radical platform and candidates are emphatic in the endorsement of this bill. In Iowa, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, in the North; Tennessee, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, in the South, the elections in which take place during the Fall, the Radical party is advocating the perfect equality of the races. In other States the platform are silent upon this subject, the party leaders apparently preferring to risk their chances for success upon unshaking the Northern heart over Southern disorders.

In South Carolina many Republicans, who seem dissatisfied with the nomination of Chamberlain, are organizing in order to run a Judge Green for Governor, in which movement many Conservatives, or the Tax Party as the white people are pleased to call themselves in our sister State, are willing to unite, a movement in which we can have but little sympathy, although we suppose it demonstrates to what a fearful condition the good people of that State have been reduced. We read in a North Carolina Conservative paper, as follows: "Sentiment in South Carolina is supposed to be bribery and corruption, and is crystallizing on Judge Green, of Sumter, who, though in favor of Civil Rights, is regarded as an honest man who would faithfully administer the government of the Palmetto State." We doubt the honesty of any South Carolinian or any Southern born man who is in favor of Civil Rights, and we should not vote for a man for any office. The Radical party may, and doubtless will force its way, so far as the Courts will permit, to the equality of the races, but rather than give our sanction to it, we would prefer to enter our unavailing protest by voting for some one who we supposed to civil rights. We have no patience with such expressions as these we quote from our North Carolina contemporary, and shall regard the election of Judge Green as but a stepping stone to the frying pan into the fire.

Upon the question of civil rights there can possibly be no compromise on the part of the white people of the South. And so long as it is agitated, and worse, if it is engrafted into the laws of the country, people and government may cry peace, but there will be no peace. Men in malice cannot irritate the prejudices implanted by nature; laws cannot destroy the distinctions which God has decreed.

## THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE.

The committee of seventy, appointed by the white citizens of Louisiana, have issued a lengthy address to the people of the United States, in which they set forth the origin, progress and consummation of the political difficulties in Louisiana. It takes the form of an appeal. It sets forth a long series of wrongs from which the State has suffered, and shows, conclusively, that the McEnery government was legally and fairly elected. It says that the people of the North were generally led into an error in believing the colored voters of Louisiana were in excess of the white voters, or that the colored voters and white Republicans voted *en masse* the Kellogg ticket, and by a compilation of figures shows the white males to be in excess of the colored, and claims that many Republicans, white and black, voted the McEnery ticket.

We publish the following extended

extract from the address, to show the utter helplessness of these people:

There remained for the people of Louisiana but one hope of relief, and that a hope for partial relief only. The international term is four years, and the present term expires in January, 1877. The State officers hold for the same term, and the Senators hold for four years, one-half being elected every two years. At the election in November, 1874, a State Treasurer, the members of the House of Representatives, and half the Senate are to be chosen, with the addition of members of the Senate to fill such vacancies as may have occurred by death or otherwise, so that the entire which the election would have been a State Treasurer and a majority in the Legislature. The constitution of Louisiana subjects the Governor to impeachment, but the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate is requisite to the conviction. As half of the Senators hold for the same term as the Governor, the election by the opponents of the Kellogg usurpation of every member of the Senate to be elected in November would still leave Kellogg and his colleagues in power, and the people subject to a continuation of this usurpation until the constitutional expiration of the term in January, 1877. Partial as was the relief thus to be hoped for, the people of Louisiana determined to avail themselves of this election as a fragment of their rights and a voice, however feeble, in their government. In proof of this determination we refer to the proceedings of the State Convention, lately held at Baton Rouge, the formation of political clubs in every ward of the city of New Orleans, of every parish in the State, and the eagerness manifested by citizens to have themselves registered as voters. The existing registration law, the passage of which by the Legislature, in the form which it has been promulgated, has been questioned and is not generally believed, gives to the Supervisors of Registration supreme power, so that they may refuse to register a citizen or strike his name from the registry at their mere will and pleasure, and no court can or dare, under penalty of a fine of \$500, interfere with application to enforce the right of the voter to be registered as such. To execute this law, Kellogg appointed, as Supervisors of Registration, his political adherents, many of them persons of disreputable character, and thus this tremendous power this machinery which had been devised and created for the especial purpose of defeating the popular will, was delegated to the mere tools and instruments of the usurper and the result of the election was secured beyond peradventure in advance of the ceremony of casting votes. Seeing the impossibility of obtaining a fair expression of the popular will under the uncontrolled manipulations of the usurper, and his appointees, a number of citizens, representing the respectable and influential of the population of New Orleans, called upon Mr. Kellogg and requested him to select from such names as they might furnish, Supervisors of Registration to act in conjunction with those appointed by him, so that to both parties might be secured a perfectly fair registration and election, which he had declared it to be his purpose to afford. It is almost needless to add that this request was treated with indifference, and the fraudulent registration was continued under the original appointees. It was difficult for naturalized citizens to obtain registration, and many white persons who had been lawfully registered were refused arbitrarily, while the colored people were furnished registration papers on which, in some instances, they could vote in several different wards, and colored crews of street boys, transients and vagabonds, were permitted to swell the number of voters. To test the power of Supervisors to refuse registration arbitrarily, a citizen, clearly entitled to the franchise of the State, the only Court having jurisdiction to grant such writs, for a mandamus to enforce his right. The writ was refused upon the ground that the Courts are especially prohibited by the Constitution from interfering with the registration of voters. Thus the people of Louisiana are left without the hope or possibility of a fair election. In proof of this we invite attention to one paragraph of the secret circular of instructions issued by the State Superior to his subordinates in the Parishes.

You are instructed to use your utmost endeavors to cause a full registration of all Republican voters in your Parish, and to especially encourage and assist the registration of white Republican voters. For this purpose you will keep your office open at the Court House for as short a period as necessary, and then remove to the localities most thickly populated by colored voters, and give such notice in advance, of course with the greatest caution, as may facilitate their presence at the time of opening of the books.

Look further at the registration in this city. With only 10,000 negro votes in it, over 11,000 have been registered within 15 days after the opening of the registry offices. In the Seventh Ward, over 700 negro voters have been registered, a number greater than the negro voters in the ward. One negro was found having in his possession 27 certificates of registry, which he had obtained himself by registering so many different times in various wards.

As a part of the history of the times, and in proof of the helplessness of our condition, we insert here an appeal to the President of the United States by the Committee of Seventy, sent to him by telegraph on the 9th of September, 1874, of which no notice has been taken, and which we are inclined to believe has been suppressed, and never permitted to reach the eye of the President.

ROOMS OF THE COM. OF SEVENTY, New Orleans, Sept. 8, 1874.  
Resolved, That this Committee, on the part of the people of Louisiana, make the following appeal to the President of the United States:

To His Excellency, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America.

The Committee of Seventy, a body which fully represents the Conservative people of Louisiana, referring to your recent order putting a portion of the armies of the United States under the direction of the Department of Justice, for use in this and other Southern States, would respectfully remind you that the people of this State, who have the honor to represent, have, after two years of struggle against the power of what they consider an odious usurpation, been remitted by your action and by the non-action of Congress to the ballot as the only means of relief from their difficulties. The approaching election has, therefore, more than ordinary significance. The chances are against the Conservative masses, although they have an unquestionable majority, since the machinery of the election is in the hands of the usurper, and a machinery carefully arranged by himself and his coadjutors for the express purpose of defeating the popular will. The Conservative people, however, believe that they would be able to overcome even these obstacles by a thorough organization and the greatest vigilance. You can improve with what surprise this community received the intelligence that you had placed the troops to be sent among us at the disposal of the Attorney General of the United States for the purpose of assisting the Marshal of this District, S. B. Packard, in carrying out persecutions against our people. Without regarding the slightest disrespect, and impeding by a sense of public duty, we would remind you that in the opinion of the people of this State, and we believe of the country at large, whether that opinion be well or ill founded, the aid of the Government of Louisiana owes its blighting experience in a large measure to the continuance and active support of the Attorney General himself, and that the Marshal to whose control the troops are really to be put, is one of the active participants in the judicial and political maneuvers by which the usurpation was called into existence; that he has been ever since the friend and supporter of the usurper (Governor); that he was one of the members of the late Republican Convention in this State, whose nominees for Congress and other important positions are now before the people; that he is at this time, as he has been for many years, the President of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana, and is therefore pledged as a bitter partisan against the rights of the Conservative people. With the Federal troops under the command of the President of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, it is manifest that a fair election is impossible. We may thus be foiled again in our efforts for relief. If we understand the sentiments of our people correctly, they do not wish to see such an election as is now approaching, under the control of civil officers, both of whom are thoroughly identified with the usurpation, and one of whom is actually the President of the State Central Committee of the Republican party sustaining the usurpation. To your candor we appeal, and ask whether this is just. If you will remove the present Marshal of this District, and appoint some one not identified with either party, but enjoying the confidence of both, and such men may be easily found—we will not object to the coming of troops to Louisiana for the purpose of maintaining the peace and securing a fair election. The class of people whom we represent have nothing to gain by disorder, but everything to lose. If you consider it your duty under the law to employ troops here, it seems to us that they should be placed in any way, directly or indirectly, under the control of a partisan Marshal, who is an active supporter of the usurpation, and the acknowledged leader of one of the parties of this contest.

BY COV. Z. B. VANCE.

No. 3.

One cannot forgo the thought of the remarkable length of time which intervened between the discovery and the colonization of North America proper. Mexico, the Spanish Main, and the West India Islands, engrossed the attention of the European nations in the early part of the 16th century, whilst the English and the French did little in the direction of the great lands they were destined to occupy. Full ninety years—almost a century—after the discovery of the continent it lay without notice, or attempt to settle it until Raleigh's ships came in 1584. Several expeditions to Florida had been made prior to that time, but they were mainly for exploration and plunder. From 1584, to the settlement on the James, twenty years more elapsed. From that settlement to the first permanent judgment in North Carolina, forty-five years more intervened, and was quite one hundred years after that, before the pioneers of North Carolina got in sight of the Blue Ridge. At that period, 1630, they had got westward as far as Fort Dobbs, which stood near the southern river, some twenty miles west of Salisbury; and fifty years after this, in 1700, there was not a white man in that portion of North Carolina which is now Tennessee, if we except a few scattered French traders and emissaries to the Indian tribes. Thus

TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

after its discovery, beyond the sea-board, and its vicinity the greater part of our country was still an unpopulated wilderness; for the tide of civilization within its recesses, and the weakness of its pioneer forefathers, but they showed also the comparative poverty of the European nations. One great English steamer of the present day could, with ease, have transported every inhabitant (white) of this colony with all their goods, including cattle, in 1670, seventeen years after the settlement began. The immigrants landing at Castle Garden every two years now, would people the whole State of North Carolina as thickly as it was peopled in 1670. Such has been the growth of western civilization, with all its wealth and appliances. The character of the people who settled and continue to inhabit the State is worthy of the student's consideration. North Carolina owes less to foreign immigration than any of her sisters. Hers is almost a homogeneous people. Her population is more nearly composed of those born in her borders, descendants of her original settlers, than of any other State. The census of 1870 shows that her total population is 1,071,361 and of this number only 3,029 were of foreign birth! Not only relatively but absolutely less than the census of any other State. It is proved that this is not an accidental enumeration, the census shows the number of persons born of one or both foreign parents to be but 6,464; and of persons born of both foreign parents, and of the American Union, appearing in the census of 1860 and 1870. We are, emphatically,

ONE PEOPLE, OF UNMIXED BLOOD.

In the many political canvasses which I have made, from east to west, I have never, to my best recollection, visited a county, however distant, without being asked by some one about his kindred, and the kindred of his kindred. If the bloody revelation of the old Scotch clans were practiced now-a-days, it would fare ill with the man-slayer who should attempt to conceal himself from his enemy's clansmen in this State. They would find him on the earth around him in every direction, as the men of Koderie Dhu did about the path of James Fitz James. Where did these people come from? Who are they, and of what blood? These are questions always worth asking and answering, though an excess of Democracy has begun an unworthy indifference to the subject of the people's ancestry. The aristocratic feeling is almost entirely confined to the beasts in this age of physical progress. It is thought to be important to them to have great progenitors, but not so with men and women. A plain, Democratic farmer will descend by the hour on the noble sire and dams of his horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, and even his game chickens; but if you should, in his presence, undertake to show forth the glories of his blood, he would shake his head and tell you it was aristocracy, that there was nothing in it, and that you had better advise you to stand on your own merits. Most excellent advice, but founded on bad philosophy, as verities less.

THERE IS MUCH IN THE RACE.

We spring from affecting both the individual and the community. The physical and the mental traits we derive from our ancestors are not more marked and important in directing our destinies than are the prejudices, aspirations and traditions we drink in from childhood. No profound observer of human nature will ever detect and appreciate the conduct of a people without first looking at the

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## Sketches of North Carolina.

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English from Nansemond and Barbadoes.

The Ratio of Native and Foreign Population—Scotch, Scotch-Irish and German.

The Genealogical Tree of the Old North State.

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## THE STORM KING.

Yesterday's Equinoctial Gale—Short-Lived but Rough and Severe—The Cape Fear and Brunswick Rivers Forced Up—Rice Crops Almost Totally Ruined—Telegraph Wires All Prostrated—Trees and Fences Blown Down in the City, &c., &c.

Just about the rudest equinoctial gale that we have ever known in this section, passed over us yesterday. The first intimation had of the storm was on Sunday night about 9 o'clock, when it was first indicated by the fall of the barometer at the U. S. Observatory in this city. At about 11 o'clock P. M. there was a still more positive and marked decline in that instrument. It continued to fall during the night and at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the storm commenced. The wind blew pretty lively and there was a heavy fall of rain. The wind rose rapidly to a velocity of about twenty-five or thirty miles an hour, and during the afternoon as high as forty-five miles an hour was attained. At 5 P. M. it was oscillating between the East and West points, via the South, and at 6 P. M. the centre of the storm passed over this city, at which time the wind was almost uniformly from the Southwest, blowing in heavy gusts some of which attained a velocity of forty-eight and fifty miles an hour. At 7 P. M. it began to gradually decrease and at 8 P. M. it had fallen to a uniform velocity of thirty-six miles an hour.

We are glad to be able to say that we have heard, thus far, of no loss of life or injury to persons by this storm, although there has been more or less damage to property. Chief among the last night's regrets to record that the reports from the rice fields on the Cape Fear and Brunswick rivers, point to a heavy loss in the rice crop, which has been recently cut. A gentleman who passed Col. John D. Taylor's plantation, in Brunswick county, a short distance below the city, says that the water had overflowed the rice field banks and that he saw whole stacks of rice swept away and ruined, and the same, we fear, may also be true about other plantations. Col. Taylor himself started over to his place, but was compelled to return, as the water was on the causeway and there was a number of large trees blown across the road. Every telegraph wire, leading in various directions from the city, was prostrated, and business in this line was completely interrupted. There was nothing left last night, over which to send the press dispatches, and consequently there are none to issue this morning. Workmen were sent out from this city last night, however, and it is calculated that the wires will be again in operation to-day. Reports from the various lines of railway are also to the effect that the storm was one of the most severe ever known, and it is feared that a great deal of loss has been sustained by the crops now in the fields.

In the city the blow was, as we have stated, very severe. Fences were blown down and huge trees were either torn up by the roots or snapped off from their trunks. A number of valuable shade trees in various parts of the city have been lost and numerous fences and out-houses were prostrated. The "top-knot" on the top front of the New Postoffice building, corner Second and Chestnut streets, was blown down, carrying with it a number of the bricks by which it was supported but, fortunately, no one was injured thereby, although it was near the hour for the opening of the mails. A fine large glass in the show window of Messrs. Koeftowitz & Lieber, on Market street, was broken, as was also one in the window of Mr. Mayer's confectionery establishment on Market street, and various sign-boards, awnings, &c., were made to succumb to the fury of the blast. In the river, the tide was attempting to run down while the wind was blowing up the stream, and the consequence was that there was a terrible commotion of the waters. At the hour at which it should have been low tide, the water was as high as is usually known here in Spring freshets, and the waves were dashing upon the dock. During the height of the storm it became impossible to work the ferry boats, and the team by which it was put into requisition to bring over to the city the employees at the shops of the W. & A. & N. R. R.

The gale must necessarily have been very severe at the mouth of the river, but we have, as yet, no reports from below. It is feared that there have been some distressing marine disasters, but it is hoped that, if there were any vessels near the coast, they managed to get a good offing before the storm burst upon them. As we write, at nearly midnight, the winds have subsided very much, but the clouds are still overcast and it may be that to-day is to be but a repetition of yesterday.

Board of Education.

The County Commissioners met yesterday morning, present: Mr. Wilson, the Chairman, and Commissioners Morris, Nixon, VanAntwerp and Wagner.

Application of P. Newman for liquor license from October 1st, next, was refused.

It was ordered, that from and after September, 1874, the pay of Jurors of the Supreme Court of New Hanover county shall be \$1.50 per diem, with 5 cents mileage.

Ordered, further, that the sum of \$1 per diem be allowed taxes jurors, and no mileage.

Ordered, that from and after Sept. 23, 1874, the Sheriff be allowed 40 cents per diem, each, for every prisoner maintained in the County Jail.

The former jury room was assigned to the present Standard Keeper.

On motion, it was ordered that A. R. Black, Tax Collector, is elected for one year from the 1st of September.

Ordered, that the County Treasurer be allowed as a compensation 1 per cent, for collection and 1 per cent, for disbursements.

Ordered, that the poll tax of D. W. Mott be remitted.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this Board be required to inform the Chairman of each Committee of the business to come before that Committee, at a meeting of the Board.

On motion, it was ordered that the Clerk of this Board be required to send the names and postoffice address of the Board of Examiners to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Board then adjourned.

Haywood county raised 100,000 bushels of wheat this year. Davenport Female College has 72 pupils—more than it has had since the war.







**More About the Storm.**  
The Wilmington Journal, in its report of the storm, has been very correct in its statements. The storm was a very severe one, and it is not surprising that it should have caused so much damage. The Journal's report is very full and complete, and it is very interesting to read. The Journal's report is very full and complete, and it is very interesting to read.

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**A Voice from Onslow.**

A friend at Onslow writes a very earnest appeal in behalf of railroad connection between Wilmington and that county. He seems to feel most earnestly the want of a line of road running at least as far as Scales' Ferry, by the Sound route. He has conceived very generally with leading citizens of his county and nearly every man he has spoken to is very much in favor of the project. It would put their property, their crops, their fish and oysters in our market at very low rates (our correspondent says 15 cents per barrel) and would open up and enable them to utilize their vast forests of hickory, oak, ash and pine, and to export their lumber, so much of which now lies dead and rotting for the want of a market. It would be for them an easy and cheap mode of public conveyance by means of which they might have Scales' Ferry and reach the city in two hours. Besides, the perishable products of that section could be brought fresh into our market without first having been hauled over a long and sandy road, under a glaring sun in summer and amid frost and ice in winter. The future is full of hope and confidence. Our merchants generally are gaining confidence. Instead of very long and false, which could be seen a few weeks ago, we notice on all sides now a cheerful, active and busy life, which gives assurance of increasing trade. If the panic was precipitated and aggravated in the first place by a false financial system, administered with unparalleled imbecility, yet the solid material interests of the country have been tested severely, and have endured the ordeal in a manner calculated to inspire the highest confidence in the future. One by one our great industries are recuperating, and there is now reason to believe that the fall trade will be large and remunerative, though not perhaps characterized by the rush and activity of former seasons. Confidence is a plant of slow growth. There is now more money and less indolence in the country than at any former period in our history, and there are also abundant harvests and small stocks of goods on hand. Here we have all the elements of an abundant prosperity, the realization of which, in the very nature of things, cannot be far distant.

The naval store market, as we mentioned above, has improved, and prices generally are much higher than when we last wrote. The shipments for the week were 2,330 casks spirits turpentine, 11,925 bbls rosin and 335 bbls cotton, against 13,391 bbls rosin, 2,381 casks spirits turpentine and 382 bbls cotton for last week. By the above statement it will be seen that the week's exports have about equalled those of the former week, while the receipts were only a very slight increase, and the stock shows no very great accumulation on last week.

Prices of all branches of the trade are higher than they have ranged for some months, and the trade generally is in a more satisfactory condition. Foreign freights are unchanged. For quotations see table in daily report in another column.

There was not much change in the course of general merchandise during the week, a gradual increase in the demand for money being observable in most of the monetary centers. South and North, but no general movement of currency from the North to the South has yet taken place, and the New York State Statement of last Saturday shows that money for temporary employment is still abundant, there being a reduction of only \$171,675 in the net reserve, and the surplus still \$25,546,700 over the legal requirement.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of produce and merchandise for the week ending were as follows:

**COTTON**—The course of the market in the early part of the week continued downward and quotations were reduced 1 to 2 cents lower than a week ago, but there was a reaction of feeling on Wednesday and sellers held all their stock higher, which action did not meet the approval of buyers, and consequently they refused to enter the market. To-day, Thursday, at the close the market is still firm and quotations are higher.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday, 100 bbls at \$2.10 per bbl.  
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**Wooten, Richardson & Co.,**

**COMMISSION**

**SHIPPING MERCHANTS**

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**

**REVIEW**

**WILMINGTON MARKETS,**

**FOR THE**

**WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,**

**OCT. 1, 1914.**

**COMMERCIAL EPITOME**—There has been a fair degree of activity here this week in the various branches of trade, but the feature of the markets has been the decided improvement in naval stores and other leading products, such as cotton, hogs, pork, corn and other branches of merchandise. The future is full of hope and confidence. Our merchants generally are gaining confidence. Instead of very long and false, which could be seen a few weeks ago, we notice on all sides now a cheerful, active and busy life, which gives assurance of increasing trade. If the panic was precipitated and aggravated in the first place by a false financial system, administered with unparalleled imbecility, yet the solid material interests of the country have been tested severely, and have endured the ordeal in a manner calculated to inspire the highest confidence in the future. One by one our great industries are recuperating, and there is now reason to believe that the fall trade will be large and remunerative, though not perhaps characterized by the rush and activity of former seasons. Confidence is a plant of slow growth. There is now more money and less indolence in the country than at any former period in our history, and there are also abundant harvests and small stocks of goods on hand. Here we have all the elements of an abundant prosperity, the realization of which, in the very nature of things, cannot be far distant.

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The receipts for the week were as follows:

**Freight and the latest prices paid**

**may be found below in the regular freight table.**

**The following market is written of the week's market and sales.**

**Friday—Market firm. Sales of 499 bbls of 50 lbs Strained at \$2.25, and 500 do. do. at \$2.05 per bbl. Saturday—Market firm. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at \$2.25, and 500 do. do. at \$2.05 per bbl. Sunday—Market firm. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at \$2.25, and 500 do. do. at \$2.05 per bbl. Monday—Market firm. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at \$2.25, and 500 do. do. at \$2.05 per bbl. Tuesday—Market firm. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at \$2.25, and 500 do. do. at \$2.05 per bbl. Wednesday—Market firm. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at \$2.25, and 500 do. do. at \$2.05 per bbl. Thursday—Market firm. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at \$2.25, and 500 do. do. at \$2.05 per bbl.**

**NO. 1 AND 2 PINEAPPLES**—The medium grades have been in some demand and quotations are higher than last week. For the finer qualities there has been a very light demand and few sales reported.

The receipts for the week, 12,243 bbls, against 14,417 bbls for last week, show an increase of 28,236 bbls. The exports for the week, 11,925 bbls, against 13,345 bbls for last week, show a decrease of 1,420 bbls. The stock in yard is 23,680 bbls, and about 57 bbls against 17,493 bbls for last week. The stock in the city is 6,432 bbls against 6,432 bbls for last week.

The following were the nominal quotations to-day:

Strained, 100 bbls at \$2.25 per bbl.  
Good Strained, 100 bbls at \$2.25 per bbl.  
Extra No. 1, 100 bbls at \$2.25 per bbl.  
Extra No. 2, 100 bbls at \$2.25 per bbl.  
Low No. 1, 100 bbls at \$2.25 per bbl.  
Low No. 2, 100 bbls at \$2.25 per bbl.  
Low No. 3, 100 bbls at \$2.25 per bbl.  
Low No. 4, 100 bbls at \$2.25 per bbl.  
Low No. 5, 100 bbls at \$2.25 per bbl.  
Low No. 6, 100 bbls at \$2.25 per bbl.  
Low No. 7, 100 bbls at \$2.25 per bbl.  
Low No. 8, 100 bbls at \$2.25 per bbl.  
Low No. 9, 100 bbls at \$2.25 per bbl.  
Low No. 10, 100 bbls at \$2.25 per bbl.

**CRUDE TURPENTINE**—Influenced by the advance of Spirits Turpentine and Rosin, the market has ruled higher during the week, and the stock in yard and in the city has advanced 35 cents. Aside from this there were no important features worthy of mention.

We desire to call the attention of shippers to this point to a small fact which we think it in the province of a commercial journalist to do when he sees that the shipper is not fairly dealt with. Complaint is made by our merchants that inspectors do not over-throw the crude article for free. It is alleged that a contract exists between the distiller and receiver that the crude shall be landed on their wharves and yards as soon as it arrives, and the prices which are then current for the week's market are paid. Several of our shippers' merchants inform us that they would frequently pay an advance for the article, but cannot do so because it is never offered to them. We merely mention the above facts for the benefit of those to whom they may be of service.

The market is firm at \$1.00 for Hard and \$2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. The receipts for the week were 2,822 bbls, against 3,245 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 131 bbls, against 10 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and in the city is 2,220 bbls, against 1,721 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday, 100 bbls at \$2.10 per bbl.  
Saturday, 100 bbls at \$2.10 per bbl.  
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**equale supply. Clean Carolina is held**

**at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at \$1.20 to \$1.40, according to quality. CON MEAT**

**The mills are running orders at \$1.15 to \$1.20 at \$1.25 per bushel, including sacks.**

**PROVISIONS**—There has been a material increase in the demand for hogs and corn, and the market is fairly active. In the other part of the week there prevailed a general firmness in all lines of meats, which was caused by a continued hardening of prices at Baltimore and the West, and a general advance followed here. Meats of all kinds are in good supply, and the quality has improved about 1 to 2 cents. The receipts at stock here are about equal to the demand and the trade is being supplied at the figures given below. North Carolina hams are in better stock, and prices are well maintained. The following article on the provision market is taken from the Cincinnati Price Current. It says:

The extreme prices which were current for nearly all articles and the market has been irregular during the last few days, but the stock is so much reduced that even with only a moderate consumption it will scarcely bridge over until the next week, when the market will be in a better position to meet the demand. Still with such a general prices there is a sensitiveness which would not be apparent on a lower basis, and some lots of Bacon and Bulk Shoulders were pressed for sale yesterday at a decline of 1 to 2 cents from the highest point; these, however, were quickly taken, and there was a sharp rally. The stock of Bacon and Bulk Meats is estimated at not over 3,500,000 pounds, the larger part of which is Shoulders. There are Sugar-Cured Hams, and a little Mess Pork, but of City Cured Lard there is not much. The production of Summer Siam Lard is small, but the local manufacturers are not using much, and therefore there is some available for shipment.

The weather, which was cool, with some frost on Monday and Tuesday mornings, is again warm. Even under such conditions the demand for slaughtering hogs in October, the consumptive demand for meats must be filled from the old stock for a month to come, which will leave us with a clean market for the new stock.

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 11¢, 12¢ for shoulders, 11¢, 12¢ for sides, 15¢, 16¢ for hams. We quote the following at 12¢, 13¢ for shoulders, 17¢ for sides, and 19¢ for hams. Dry-Salted Lard sells at 10¢ for shoulders and 10¢, 11¢ for sides.

**LARD**—North Carolina is scarce and sells at 10¢ for shoulders and 10¢, 11¢ for sides. Southern lard is in better stock, and sells at 11¢, 12¢ for shoulders, 17¢ for sides, and 19¢ for hams. Dry-Salted Lard sells at 10¢ for shoulders and 10¢, 11¢ for sides.

**FERTILIZERS**—The following prices prevail:

Peruvian Guano, (China Island) \$75, \$77, \$79, \$81, \$83, \$85, \$87, \$89, \$91, \$93, \$95, \$97, \$99, \$101, \$103, \$105, \$107, \$109, \$111, \$113, \$115, \$117, \$119, \$121, \$123, \$125, \$127, \$129, \$131, \$133, \$135, \$137, \$139, \$141, \$143, \$145, \$147, \$149, \$151, \$153, \$155, \$157, \$159, \$161, \$163, \$165, \$167, \$169, \$171, \$173, \$175, \$177, \$179, \$181, \$183, \$185, \$187, \$189, \$191, \$193, \$195, \$197, \$199, \$201, \$203, \$205, \$207, \$209, \$211, \$213, \$215, \$217, \$219, \$221, \$223, \$225, \$227, \$229, \$231, \$233, \$235, \$237, \$239, \$241, \$243, \$245, \$247, \$249, \$251, \$253, \$255, \$257, \$259, \$261, \$263, \$265, \$267, \$269, \$271, \$273, \$275, \$277, \$279, \$281, \$283, \$285, \$287, \$289, \$291, \$293, \$295, \$297, \$299, \$301, \$303, \$305, \$307, \$309, \$311, \$313, \$315, \$317, \$319, \$321, \$323, \$325, \$327, \$329, \$331, \$333, \$335, \$337, \$339, \$341, \$343, \$345, \$347, \$349, \$351, \$353, 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\$1435, \$1437, \$1439, \$1441, \$1443, \$1445, \$1447, \$1449, \$1451, \$1453, \$1455, \$1457, \$1459, \$1461, \$146



# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1874.

## THE FISHER.

By SARAH DUNN.

Sorrow, and strife and pain,  
Have crushed my spirit with relentless hand,  
Long have I toiled, O Lord, and wrought in vain,  
But still, at Thy command,  
I will be true to Thee.

Into the wide blue sea,  
Clinging to Thee with word, I cast the net;  
Thy covenant was made of old with me,  
And I will trust Thee yet.

Lord, it is hard to stand  
Waiting and watching in the silent night,  
While other fishers draw their nets to land,  
And shout to see their spoil.

My strength fails unawares,  
My hands are weak—my sight grows dim with tears,  
My soul is burdened with unnumbered prayers,  
And sick of doubts and fears.

I see across the deep,  
The moon cast down the silver light,  
As it binds the ocean in its sleep,  
With links of living light.

I hear the roll and rush  
Of waves that kiss the boom of the beach;  
That soft sea voice which ever seems to hush  
The tones of human speech.

A breeze comes sweet and chill,  
Over the water, and the night grows fast;  
The promise that the net is empty still,  
And longed-for dreams are past.

Slow fade the moon and stars,  
And in the East the new dawn faintly shines  
Through dim grey shadows flecked with pearls  
And level silver lines.

But lo! what form is this  
Standing close to me on the desolate shore?  
I bow my knees; His garments' hem I kiss:  
Master, I doubt no more.

"Draw in Thy net, draw in!"  
He cries, "Behold, my faithful ones are here!"  
Ah, Lord, the spot I thought long to win  
Is granted for Thy sake!

The rosy dawn blooms out  
Like a fall-blushed flower, and the morning sun  
Lifts up the mists of the winds of morning  
And glories, O Lord, to Thee!

## ODD FELLOWS.

Second Day's Proceedings of the  
Fiftieth Session of the Grand  
Lodge of the United States.

(Condensed from the Atlanta Herald.)

The special order of the day, at 10 A. M., was the election of officers. That time having arrived, the Chair nominated representatives Simpson, of Pennsylvania, and Tyson, of Georgia, as tellers.

Deputy Grand Sire M. J. Durham, of Kentucky, was unanimously elected Grand Sire. Grand Representative Porter, of California, casting the ballot on behalf of the Grand Lodge.

The following nominations were then made for the position of Deputy Grand Sire:

John W. Stokes, of Pennsylvania; J. P. Alexander, of Illinois; Eric J. Leach, of Iowa.

Representative Alexander, of Illinois, returned his acknowledgment to the friends who had placed his name before the body, but respectfully declined being a candidate.

The jurisdictions were then called, and the vote resulted as follows:

Votes cast—125 necessary for choice—65.

Representative Harmon, of California, received 41; Representative Leach, of Iowa, 31; Representative Stokes, of Pennsylvania, 93; and was declared elected Deputy Grand Sire.

Grand Secretary J. L. Ridgely, was unanimously re-elected; Past Grand Sire G. W. Race, of Louisiana, casting the vote.

Grand Treasurer Vansant was unanimously re-elected; Past Grand Sire Sanders of New York, casting the vote.

The brethren of this great fraternity have reason to be proud of the officers of the present term, who succeeded to the chairs of a long line of illustrious predecessors.

Grand Secretary Ridgely and Grand Treasurer Vansant, are so well known in their offices, that it would be out of place to even hint at any successor to them.

Grand Sire Durham is an old member of the Grand Lodge of the United States, a member of Congress, an able and impartial gentleman. The absence of Grand Sire Logan, during the major part of the last term, devolved many of the duties of that office upon him, and his discharge of these duties are a sufficient guarantee for the future.

Deputy Grand Sire Stokes is the oldest member in service at consecutive sessions, he having been in continuous service, and re-elected as representative from Pennsylvania, for thirty years in the Grand Lodge of the United States. He has been a member of the order for forty-one years. His long service in subordinate, State and National Bodies are well known, while his zeal and ability are universally acknowledged; therefore it may readily be inferred that the second office in the Grand Body is worthily filled.

Many visitors were in attendance, most of whose names have been before given. Among them, Logan, Past Grand, of North Carolina, was among the number.

## ALL QUIET IN EDGEFIELD.

The Action of the White and Black Committees.

A Vivid Description of a Sabbath Desecrated by Scenes of Lawlessness and Brutality.

The quiet of our town was disturbed and the holy rest of last Sabbath desecrated by scenes of turbulence and violence which we hope never to witness again. It seems that on Sunday last one Ned Tennant, colored, Captain of a militia company in the neighborhood of Republican Church, some fourteen miles below us, called out his troops for the purpose of drill, and God knows what else; that about eleven o'clock on the same night this militia Captain got up, commenced beating his drum furiously, called to either his company, and alleged that his house had been fired into by whites, and that he wanted his militia for the protection of his own person. The whites in the vicinity were naturally alarmed, and assembled quickly, sending out couriers to the same time to various sections of the country, and to the garrison of Federal troops at this post to give information that the negroes were assembling for some apparently violent purpose, and their assistance was necessary to quell the riot.

It was known that Ned Tennant, for years past a notoriously mischievous

fellow, had received and distributed ammunition to his company a few days previous to this demonstration. Rumor, with her thousand tongues, took up the matter, and when it reached here it was very much exaggerated. Among other things, it was reported that three white men had already been killed, and that Prince Rivers was upon the field with cavalry and artillery. The quiet, short peals of thunder, with little or no cloud, of Sunday night, lent confirmation to the latter report. Negroes and whites, armed to the teeth, and excited to a pitch of frenzy, poured to the place of supposed engagement. Our town was almost deserted of its male inhabitants, and the screams of women and children, left, as they supposed, at the mercy of the negro; the wild hurrying to aid of husbands, sons, fathers and brothers, mourning in hot haste; the apprehension depicted in the countenances of all, and the dismay and terror of the helpless portion of our community, made up a scene of terror and distress totally beyond our ability to picture. Negro women poured through the streets, urging the negro men to the strife, and shrieking most ghastly and blasphemous imprecations against the white race. The cry was: "Oh ah! to the front, to the front, this very night for the women and the children who remain behind!" White women pale with fright and anguish, packed up their silver and valuables, in the vain hope of saving some little from the looting which was so freely and fiercely threatened. And there was indeed deep cause for fear.

One of many incidents we select a single one, as showing the animus of the blacks. George Jones, a large, burly negro man, went thundering out on the Columbia road, driving a wagon at a furious speed, inciting all the negroes he met to arm for strife. In front of Dr. Sanders' residence, upon whose premises Mack, Brooks, captain of the militia company of this particular locality, this man halted. Mack's wife got his pistol ready, that the negroes now both really more to do than eat meat and bread. Mrs. Sanders, lady of delicate frame, ill-health and extreme sensibility, was entirely alone with her little children. Her husband was in Charleston. Her terror and dismay may well be imagined.

On Sunday afternoon, before the throngs of men, both white and black, who left our town, had fairly reached the scene of action, Tennant had dispersed his troops—some two hundred and fifty or three hundred in number. He had only upon the scene, and final representation of Col. A. P. Butler, who informed him that he (Col. Butler) could no longer restrain his men, and that if he did not disperse in ten minutes he must take the consequences. Col. A. P. Butler is captain of the Currituck State Club, and was, by common consent, in command of all the whites who had assembled under arms. These were principally the Currituck State Club, and the Horns Creek Club, under the leadership of Capt. Ben Mays. Tennant then dispersed his men. This was between 3 and 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Large numbers of white men and negroes, however, poured in upon the scene subsequently, and spent the night upon the ground. In fact, so fast had down the news, the whole country, from north to south, and from east to west, was swarming with hosts of armed men, white and black, on horseback and on foot, while women and children were dying towards the railroad, to make their escape to Graniteville, Augusta and Columbia. During Sunday night our town was vigilantly patrolled from sunset until sunrise, and clubs of white men and companies of negro militia camped on the outskirts.

On Monday the excitement was shifted from the Republican Church section to our own town. From early morning until late in the afternoon armed whites and blacks poured into town, and the excitement was intense. The bar-rooms were closed early in the day, and it was only by the untiring vigilance and wise counsel of several old and leading citizens that an actual collision was prevented. During the afternoon, the colored militia, who were induced by these citizens to disperse, were ordered to scatter, and then they were not, and these citizens had promised to prevail upon the whites to leave simultaneously. And so this outrageous affair ended for the present. On Monday night town was again closely patrolled. And just here it would be proper to say that the thanks of the public, and particularly of our own community, are due to Capt. George B. Lake and Lieut. J. H. Cheatham, and the club of young men under their command, for the alacrity and spirit with which they responded to the necessities of the occasion, and for the admirable judgment and moderation they evinced throughout.

The negroes are out of town, and the white people of Edgefield have been insulted, outraged and threatened by the power of human pen to describe; yet, nevertheless, in closing our marks upon this horrible and degrading episode in our history, we would recommend to our people the careful consideration of the following passage from a late speech of that staunch Democrat and able statesman, George H. Pendleton, of Ohio: "Bear and forbear. Treat the negro as the law treats him; treat the white man as the law treats him; respect the rights of all, enforce the rights of all; maintain the supremacy of the law; punish lawlessness by the law. Private vengeance is not lawful punishment. An indignant outburst of wounded sensibility, or of a keen sense of public wrong, is not lawful punishment. Maintain the law. Let it be the shield of the innocent and the terror of the criminal. Let passion be governed by reason. Let tardy justice be sweeter than retributive wrong doing. Let social order and exact justice prevail. The excuse will not be taken away from military power, and in the religious history of our community, virtue and intelligence will, in the end, surely command control."

## CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE WHITES AND BLACKS AT EDGEFIELD.

In view of the recent disturbances in Edgefield, a committee of conference, from both the white and colored people, was held at Edgefield Court-house, on Wednesday morning, the 2nd inst. J. L. Addison, Esq., in the presence of the town, and the presence of Mr. W. D. Ramsey, Clerk of the Court, acted as Secretary. Lawrence Cain, Colonel of the 9th Regiment of militia, was among the committee of the colored people, also Paris Simkins, Augustus Harris, and others. Duvoan, Capt. Geo. B. Lake, J. C. Sheppard, A. J. Norris, and others, were present of the whites.

It was agreed by the conference, and was immediately promulgated an order for the militia companies of his regiment to have their company drills on the third Saturday in each month, and at no other time, and that the captains reserve their men to keep their arms at home, and use them for no other purpose, except for the company drills herein provided for, unless by future orders of the colonel commanding.

It was also agreed by the conference that we earnestly recommend to the people of the county, both the white and colored, to refrain from all acts of violence and lawlessness, and that the good citizens of the county use their best endeavors to settle their difficulties by the process of the courts.

From the Kingston Gazette.

Will it Pay to Make Cotton?

Mr. Emory—Now that the great political battle has been fought, and the smoke cleared away and the trophies of the victory secured, let us turn our attention and thoughts to other subjects of equal importance, and keep before the South—Will it pay to make cotton? We hear this question propounded by almost every farmer we meet, with some answering in the affirmative and others in the negative, having had many years experience in the cultivation of cotton and keeping Gov. Kellogg and his party in power. The Tribune representative succeeded to-day in seeing the originals and obtaining copies of several of the letters, and some are given herewith. The following is the substance of the letter of Mr. Kellogg, while the Louisiana case was before Congress:

E. C. BILLINGS TO GOV. KELLOGG.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,  
Washington, December 3, 1873.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I am working with you, and he has worked with us nobly and more effectively than any other man.

Williams. He wished me to write to you about his fee. I would arrange the matter with him at the earliest moment possible.

EDWARD C. BILLINGS.

The following were written when Senator Carpenter's Louisiana bill was before the Senate, and shortly before Congress adjourned:

FROM CALLED CUSHING TO GOV. KELLOGG.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of the 12th, having been out of town for ten days, and have accordingly drawn on you for \$1,000. Did I state in a previous letter that of the \$2,000 which you sent me some time since, I found it desirable to deliver \$1,000 to Mr. Chandler? I am glad to see that all present opposition to your Administration is dying out, and public confidence is being restored.

I shall be happy to see you when you come here, and I remain, yours truly,

C. CUSHING.

The Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg.

FROM E. C. BILLINGS TO GOV. KELLOGG.

BILLINGS & HUGHES,  
Consolidators at Law,  
No. 82 Custom House St.,  
NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY—DEAR GOVERNOR: I may leave for the North on Thursday, and if you are going to advance anything in my fee, in your case, our common friend, I am, truly yours,

EDWARD C. BILLINGS.

P. S.—I have hopes that you will make the payment as large as \$5,000.

EDWARD C. BILLINGS.

FROM HENRY E. BUTLER TO GOV. KELLOGG.

BOSTON, June 17, 1873.

Crest and motto, "Crest: *Pro te, non pro me.*"

To my DEAR GOVERNOR: I think my return in the matter of the petition in the Supreme Court about the affair of Louisiana should be \$100,000. I have been thinking of this for some time, and I am obliged, in consequence of the return, to refuse one on the other side. Please remit by draft on New York, which draft will be your receipt.

Very truly yours,  
HENRY E. BUTLER.

To Hon. W. P. Kellogg, Governor, &c., New Orleans.

Gen. Butler refers to a case before the Supreme Court, but the gentlemen who are familiar with Louisiana affairs say there was no Louisiana case before that Court at the time this letter was written, and that the services were nothing less than his influence as a member of Congress in the Pinchback and McMillan contest. In fact, the gentleman who was retained just as it appears from the other letters that Caleb Cushing, Attorney-General Williams, and William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, were—

These gentlemen, making a case, something like that which was written, and that the gentleman who was retained just as it appears from the other letters that Caleb Cushing, Attorney-General Williams, and William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, were—

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